THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9199. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1780.

This Day is published, price 1s. 6d.

Printed for CHARLES DILLY, in the Poultry, London,

MEDICAL COMMENTARIES:

Exhibititing a conciſe View of the latest and moſt important Diſcoveries in MEDICINE AND MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY.

COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED BY

ANDREW DUNCAN, M. D.

Phyſician to the Public Diſpenſary, and Teacher of Medicine in Edinburgh; Member of the Royal Societies of Medicine of Paris, Copenhegen, Edinburgh, &c.

PART II.——For the Year 1780.

N. B. Booksellers may by supplied at Edinburgh by Mr ADAM NEILL, Printer, Fiſh-market Cloſe.

JUST PUBLISHED, price Sixpence, and ſold by WILLIAM GRAY front of the Exchange, and other Bookſellers,

A NARRATIVE of ſome of the Proceedings of the laſt GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh, May 25. 1780. In Ten LETTERS to a Friend.

By the Rev Mr JAMES BURN, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Forgan.

The ſubjects here treated of are theſe: The Overtures from the Synods of Fyfe and of Perth and Stirling, againſt Pluralities;—the admitting a young man on trials who had never ſtudied Divinity;—the violent Settlements of Biggar and Fenwick;—and the depriving members of ſynods or preſbyteries, appointed to ſupport their overtures, of the privilege of being heard.—The ſpeech prepared to have been delivered in ſupport of the overture againſt pluralities, and the ſpeech which was delivered on the conjunction of the office of miniſter of a pariſh and that of profeſſor in an univerſity, are inſerted.

THE PRINTED ACTS of LAST ASSEMBLY being now ready, the Moderator, or clerks of the different Preſbyteries, Synods, and Univerſities, will be pleaſed to ſend for their copies to GEORGE CAIRNCROSS writer in Edinburgh, who will deliver the ſame to carriers or others having receipts.

It will be attended to, that if they are not ſent for on or before the firſt December, they are ordered to be ſent by poſt at the expence of the Preſbyteries, &c.

This Day was publiſhed,

[Illuſtrated with a great number of copperplates, viz. 22 in *Geography*, including a triple map of the world, exhibiting the new diſcoveries in the South Sea, with the tracts of Lord Mulgrave, Captain Cooke, &c. towards the Poles:—4 in *Geometry*:—3 in *Gunnery*, containing demonſtrations, figures of machines, cannon, rifled ordnance, carronades, &c.:—7 in *Heraldry*, containing ſeveral hundred examples of eſcutcheons, arms, &c.:—5 in *Hydroſtatics*, containing demonſtrations, figures of engines, fountains, water-works, &c.:—Several *Miſcellaneous* Plates, deſcribing ſubjects in natural hiſtory, uſeful inventions, &c.:—And (pertaining to the article *Hiſtory*) a Curious illuminated *Chart*, on royal paper, repreſenting at one view the riſe and progreſs of the principal ſtates and empires of the known world.]

VOLUME V. (Price 18 s. in boards) of

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA;

OR,

A DICTIONARY of ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW:

BY WHICH

The different SCIENCES and ARTS are digeſted into the form of

DISTINCT TREATISES OR SYSTEMS,

COMPREHENDING

The Hiſtory, Theory, and Practice of each, according to the lateſt Diſcoveries and Improvements;

Separate Explanations are given of the various detached Parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

A Deſcription of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World;—a General Hiſtory, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States;—and an Account of the Lives of the moſt eminent Perſons in every Nation, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent times.

The whole compiled from the writings of the beſt authors, in ſeveral languages; the moſt approved Dictionaries, as well of general ſcience as of particular branches; the tranſactions, journals, and memoirs of learned ſocieties, both at home and abroad; the Prelections of eminent Profeſſors on different ſciences; and a variety of original materials, furniſhed by an extenſive correſpondence.

Printed for J. Balfour, W. Gordon, J. Bell, J. Dickſon, C. Elliot, W. Creech, J. M'Cliſh, A. Bell, J. Hutton, and C. Macfarquhar.

*** Orders from Booksellers in any part of Britain, directed to J. Hutton, ſtationer, Parliament Square, will be punctually anſwered.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS Dictionary is executed upon a more uſeful and comprehenſive plan than has hitherto diſtinguiſhed any ſimilar publication; by which the defects common to all former works of this nature are avoided, and the utility of which they are capable are extended and improved.

1. The *ſyſtematic* department conſiſts of connected treatiſes of the different ſciences, wherein the principles of each are gradually unfolded, its conſtituent parts are exhibited in their natural order and connection, and its practice is amply illuſtrated: whence the young ſtudent—in a word, every perſon of common capacity—may attain a competent knowledge of the whole circle, or of any favourite part; and even the learned may thence derive entertainment, and have their recollection aſſiſted, by a regular review of ſcience in its improved ſtate: advantages, however important, totally incompatible with the common plan of Cyclopædic Dictionaries, which, abuſive of their title, exhibit not the ſciences themſelves, but only ſcraps and fragments of the ſciences.

2. In the *detached* department are contained explanations of all the various objects of knowledge which, from their nature, either are not reducible to any ſyſtem, or require beſides to be ſeparately treated. Among theſe are included all ſuch articles as the common plan of dictionaries is properly adapted to explain; and hence the mixed plan of Encyclopædia Britannica, beſides its own peculiar properties, affords every advantage the other can boaſt of. In this part of the work, alſo, many thouſands of intereſting articles are fully diſcuſſed, which, in other dictionaries of arts, are either not at all, or very ſlightly mentioned. And, ſtill farther to extend the field of intelligence belonging to this department, two important claſſes of articles have been added, namely, thoſe of Biography and deſcriptive Geography; articles equally uſeful and entertaining, though omitted in every other publication of the kind excepting the French *Encyclopédie*. Laſtly, a third claſs, that of the Hiſtorical Articles, compriſing a ſyſtem of general hiſtory ancient and modern, completes that extenſive variety which appeared eſſential to the deſign of univerſal inſtruction.

JAMES HALDANE, Vintner, returns his ſincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, for favours hitherto experienced; and humbly acquaints them, That he has removed from the Boar's Head Tavern on the Shore, to that commodious tavern called the GOLF-HOUSE, ſituated on the Links of Leith; where he will ſtudy to merit the countenance of the Public, by accommodating them with what they pleaſe to order of the beſt quality, and by ſhewing every attention in his power.

The centrical ſituation of this houſe with reſpect to Edinburgh and Leith, and its convenient diſtance from both, render it very proper for PRIVATE DANCES; for which it has excellent accommodation, there being one room in particular that will admit of upwards of twenty couples.

N B. He has now got a neat new POST CHAISE, with able horſes, to hire on the ſhorteſt notice for any part of Great Britain.

AUGUST 16. 1780.

MR MURE CAMPBELL of Rowallan and Lawers, being deſirous of preſerving the GAME on his Eſtates in Ayrſhire and Perthſhire, doth hereby ſignify, that all unqualified perſons ſhooting on his grounds without leave, will be proceeded againſt as law directs; and all poachers will be proſecute to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

MR BORTHWICK begs leave to inform his friends and neighbours, That he wiſhes to preſerve the GAME on his lands within the Lordſhip of Borthwick, Baronies of Herriot and Glengelt; and therefore expects that no perſon whatever will preſume to diſturb the Game on theſe lands, without a ſpecial order from himſelf.

The officers have ſpecial authority from Mr BORTHWICK to put this adcertiſement into execution in its fulleſt extent.

It is to be obſerved, that, as Mr BORTHWICK's anceſtor obtained from JAMES III. an excluſive right of carrying arms within the pariſh o Channelkirk, county of Berwick,—any perſon found carrying arms within the diſtrict aforeſaid, will be liable to the ſevereſt penalties of law.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, the latter end of this Month,

By ROBERT ADDISON, from LONDON

Late Auctioneer in Briſto-ſtreet.

THE Rich and Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a perſon of faſhion, conſiſting of elegant Pier Glaſſes, in rich burniſhed gold frames; Gerindoles to correſpond; ſeveral ſets of Caoriol Chairs; a Mathematical Chair for an infirm perſon, which will go by the perſon who ſits in it, without the help of a ſervant; a Trou-Madam Table, with balls; and ſeveral inlaid Tables; with a variety of other Houſehold Furniture. And, by permiſſion, will be added, Part of the STOCK in TRADE of a Cabinetmaker under misfortunes.

They will be ſold by catalogue, for the conveniency of the nobility, gentry, and the public in general; and will be on view two days before the ſale.

Farther particulars of this ſale will be advertiſed in this and the other papers.

N. B. Goods from London may be had on reaſonable terms.

☞ Mr ADDISON may heard of at the Bull in the Horſe Wynd.

THE Partnerſhip of Meſſrs STODDART and FAIRBAIRN, wine-merchants in Edinburgh, being DISSOLVED, it is requeſted that ſuch perſons as are indebted to the Company will immediately make payment of their debts to William Balderſtone writer to the ſignet, who is alone empowered to call in and diſcharge the ſame.

By order of the Right Honorable

The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH,

THERE is to be SET, on Wedneſday the 11th of October next, at four o'clock afternoon, within the High Council-Houſe, by public roup, for two years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1780,

The following BRANCHES of the

CITY of EDINBURGH's COMMON GOOD,

VIZ.

I. Impoſt on Wine, and Merk per Pack.
II. Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Cuſtoms of the Still-yard in the Graſs-market, for weighing of hay.
III. Weigh-houſe of Leith.
IV. Houſe of Muir, and Sheep-ſtakes.
V. Lawn and Fleſh Market and Tallow-room.
VI. Poultry and Bread Market, and Veal-boards.
VII. Meal and Corn Markets
VIII. Fruit Market and Fruit Metts.
IX. Shod Carts and Cauſeway-maill.
X. Fiſh Market.
XI. New Fleſh Merket in Leith.

The conditions of roup to be ſeen in the City-clerks Chamber.

By order of the Right Honourable

The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the City of EDINBURGH,

THE City's PUBLIC LAMPS are to be lighted upon Monday the 18th day of September next, and to continue for the ordinary time.

Any perſon willing to contract for lighting the ſame, for one, two, or three years, from ſun-ſetting to ſun-riſing, and for upholding and keeping the ſame in repair, are deſired to lodge ſealed propoſals with the City Chamberlain, on or before the 8th September next.

There are upwards of 300 lamps, the property of the city, which will be delivered over in good repair to the contractor, who is to be obliged to uphold them, and return them to the City's Magazine in good repair, when the ſame are taken down, and to continue to return them every year to the Magazine in the like repair, after the ſeaſon of lighting, to the end of his contract.

NOTA, There is a conſiderable quantity of old faſhioned lamps in the City's Magazine, to be diſpoſed of. Any perſon intending to purchaſe the ſame may give in an offer to the City Chamberlain betwixt and the 6th day of September next, who is impowered to ſell them. James Brown at the Council Chamber, will ſhow the Lamps.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 23d current, in the ſecond flat of Mr Birrel's houſe, in the new ſtreet leading into Cabbage Hall Garden, oppoſite Nicolſon's ſtreet,

STREET DUNG of the Diſtrict of Croſcauſey.

Articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of William Darling, collector to the diſtrict.

The roup to begin betwixt four and five o'clock afternoon.

☞ Any perſon willing to undertake the LIGHTING of the above Diſtrict for the enſuing ſeaſon, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to ſaid William Darling, betwixt and the 7th September.

To the Publiſher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I WAS very happy to find, from a Memorial * lately publiſhed, that the building and endowing one or more eſtabliſhed churches in Edinburgh, is in contemplation. It is an object worthy the attention of the Town Council, the miniſters, and others concerned; and muſt be very agreeable to the citizens at large, who will gratefully receive the laudable endeavours of thoſe who contribute their aſſiſtance to forwarding ſuch a ſcheme.

I have reſided in Edinburgh for a good many years, and never knew the ſeats in churches equal to the demand of the encreaſing inhabitants. It is true, that the churches are not always full, owing to the temporary abſence of the poſſeſſors, indiſpoſition, or other cauſes; but the ſeats are all taken, and many of the inhabitants can get none in an eſtabliſhed church, which muſt ſend them to other places of worſhip, or deprive them of it altogether, and occaſion many to ſpend the Sabbath worſe than otherwiſe they would do. Strangers are particularly at a loſs. We have no place for any ſoldiers that might deſire to go to church; and but few of the inhabitants have ſo much room as to accommodate their whole families in their ſeats, ſo as to have them all at church and under their eye: Hence we may partly account for ſuch ſwarms of idle boys, and others, doing miſchief in and about Edinburgh every Sabbath.

While matters continue on this footing, the Sabbath day, ſo wiſely deſigned for moſt excellent purpoſes, truly gives occaſion to many to acquire idle and vicious habits; eſpecially among the youth of the lower claſs, intended for ſervants and tradeſmen, &c. The ſcarcity of ſeats in the churches muſt alſo materially affect the funds of the Poor's Houſe, which humanity, as well as the intereſt of the citizens, calls us to attend to.

Till within theſe few years, the dwelling-houſes in Edinburgh were nowiſe ſufficient for the inhabitants: We felt the inconveniency, and removed it by the extenſion of the Royalty, &c. and, perhaps, we are now running into the other extreme; but it is evident that the number of churches has nowiſe kept pace with the encreaſe of the inhabitants and dwelling-houſes; and when we are now ſo well accommodated ourſelves, it is but decent next to mind the Church, after the great example of an ancient pious King.

I am alſo ſenſible, that the miniſters of Edinburgh, as well as a good many others in Scotland, have too ſmall ſtipends at preſent; and am very willing, by a riſe on the ſeat-rents, or otherwiſe, to contribute my mite for augmenting them; though I believe what is now levied in name of Miniſters Stipend (but ſaid not to be all applied in that way) is, with other taxes of the Good Town, deemed pretty heavy on the inhabitants at large; and, therefore, ſuch burdens ſhould not be encreaſed, if any other expedient can be fallen on.

Thus far I entirely agree with the Memorial on this ſubject; and I hope few will queſtion the propriety of the outlines of the plan therein laid down, namely, the having more churches, and our miniſters better provided.

At ſame time, while I think the Author of that Memorial merits the thanks of his fellow citizens, I own I am not altogether ſatisfied with the mode of alteration he propoſes. I am not fond of our miniſters being divided into *claſſes*, or their ſtipends riſing according to the ſeniority; it ſavours too much of introducing pre-eminence and dignified clergy, hitherto unknown in the Church of Scotland, which, in general, is on a very good footing already. Seniority may not always merit, much leſs need, a better ſtipend. Moſt of our miniſters come to Edinburgh about the middle of life, when they have their children to educate, or put to buſineſſes, and they have as much occaſion for proper ſtipends then as afterwards; and, therefore, I think they ſhould be augmented at once, without any gradual riſe upon them afterwards. What theſe ſtipends ſhould be now raiſed to, I will not pretend to ſay: I wiſh to ſee our clergy decently provided for, according to their rank; and would be for going no further.

Again, in place of giving aſſiſtants to each of the two churches which have only one miniſter at preſent, I rather think it would be better to turn more of the other churches into ſingle charges, upon the death of any of the preſent miniſters. In this way we might have more churches and fewer miniſters, with better ſtipends, and, perhaps, little or no additional burden on the public, when the ſeat rents of the church to be built are reckoned on.

At preſent, beſides Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, and the Highland Church, with ordained miniſters in them, we have fourteen miniſters, and only eight eſtabliſhed churches, in Edinburgh: Now, if we had nine churches and only twelve miniſters, I verily believe it would be much better for all concerned. The ſtipends of theſe two miniſters, thus ſuperſeded, would afford about 23 l. a year of addition to each of the remaining twelve, beſides the ſeat-rents of the church to be built; and, if thought proper, the miniſters might ſucceed to the three remaining collegiate charges by their ſeniority; as I would wiſh to give ſome eaſe and honour to the aged clergy, but not to heap riches on them when about to leave the world. Perhaps ſome may be for having only two, and others for four collegiate churches, which I leave to be ſettled by thoſe chiefly concerned: But, in the general, I am fully convinced, for my part, that we would be better with more ſingle charges than at preſent. I believe a very great majority of the inhabitants are alſo of this opinion; and all the arguments againſt it are very eaſily anſwered. I would fain hope that our preſent miniſters, for the good of the Public, as well as their own credit, and the benefit of their families, will heartily concur in a ſcheme of this kind; and intrant miniſters will no doubt go into it readily.

But I purpoſely avoid ſaying much upon the particular mode of alteration proper to be adopted, being ſenſible that I have neither time or knowledge of all that is neceſſary for maturely digeſting it. It is chiefly the propriety, or rather the neceſſity, of the alteration in general, that I wiſh to recommend to the conſideration of others better qualified than me, to put it on a proper plan; who, it is hoped, will favour the Public with their ſentiments on the ſubject, that the Town Council, the Miniſters, Corporations, and others concerned, may be the better enabled to form opinions on it. But if no plan ſhall appear more agreeable to the Public than the one propoſed in the Memorial, I think we had much better adopt it, with any improvements the author or others may make on it, than continue as we are: And it is to be hoped, that ſo laudable a ſcheme as this will be countenanced by all ranks and parties, rather than thwarted by any little diviſions, civil or eccleſiaſtical, that may be among us, which ſhould be totally laid aſide in this caſe.

Edin. Auguſt 1780. CIVIS.

* This Memorial appeared at full length in the CALEDONIAN MERCURY of June 5.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is a saying in the mouth of every one, "That desperate diseases require desperate remedies." This, Sir, must be admitted to be equally true in the body politic, and natural body: if taken in the former sense, nothing can be more applicable to our present situation, as a people. Contending with a confederacy, the power of which must long since have crushed any kingdom in Europe, but Great Britain, we find ourselves not only abandoned by every country interested in supporting the balance of power, but given up to the dictates of the strangest infatuation; we see, under the impartial name of neutrality, arming for the purpose of carrying to our enemies the most necessary articles for ship-building. The French, unable to protect their vessels employed in transporting timber, iron, &c. from the north of Europe to France, have hitherto been obliged to deliver to us the greatest part of them. The captures daily made by us must soon have brought the Grand Monarque to think of peace, as the want of naval stores must have soon disabled him from putting fleets to sea, to dispute with us the empire of the ocean. A prospect, however, soon opened to his view, which promised every assistance that he wanted. Russia, gained over by the intrigues of the French Court, or diverted from pursuing both her own and the real interests of Europe, by the glare of the benefits that might immediately, and only during the war, accrue to her subjects from a trade with France and Spain, proposed a plan of an armed neutrality to the maritime states of Europe, to protect whatever trade their subjects might have occasion to carry on with the belligerent powers. Denmark and Sweden, who must be great gainers by such a trade, and Holland, ever ready to sacrifice justice and gratitude for commercial advantages, soon adopted the plan, clearly with a friendly view to France and Spain, but without an atom of regard for us. Perfectly equal to the protection of our own trade, we stood not in need of the arms of a neutrality to bring it safe into our own ports. It is not, on the other hand, in the power of France to defend her trade against the depredations of our own navy. The neutrality, therefore, is visibly calculated for the benefit of the French.

Now, Sir, as no state can carry on a naval war without having timber, hemp, iron, &c. and as France is by no means able to get these stores home by her own power alone, is it not fair to look upon every power as *hostile* to us, who will, by force of arms, if requisite, supply our enemies with those stores, without which a war cannot be maintained? If I am fighting a duel, must I not deem that man *my* enemy, who helps to parry off all the thrusts I make at my antagonist, and who, in spite of me, supplies him with a new sword as often as I disarm him? Russia appears exactly in this point of view to me. She gives France weapons to fight us; and when we have taken them from her, she sends a strong squadron of men of war to carry her a fresh supply. Ought we, Mr Printer, tamely to submit to such treatment? Ought we not to resent it, and oppose force by force? Both law and equity would justify us, while sound policy calls upon us to do it; for if France is to be continually supplied with naval stores, of what avail will it be to us to sink, take, or destroy any of her ships, while we suffer her to get supplies of stores sufficient to repair her losses?

But you may perhaps be surprised to hear me say, that sound policy calls upon us to oppose force to the armed neutrality. You may ask, if Great Britain has not already too great a number of enemies? and whether it were not madness in the extreme to provoke some more to start up against us?

Give me leave, Sir, to reply, that the war with France and Spain may last till we become bankrupts, if our enemies can get allies who, without calling for any subsidy, will enable them to continue hostilities. And surely, Sir, you will agree with me, that to cut off the sources of military stores, is the most effectual way to reduce an enemy, and put an end to a war. Now, it is impossible to do this, if the confederacy, formed under the specious name of neutrality, is not speedily dissolved. The only difficulty, in my opinion, that can be found in the subject, is how to dissolve it.

My plan is simply this:—It is said that a Russian squadron is already arrived in the Downs, and that a larger is daily expected; these two are said to consist of about *sixteen* sail of the *line*, and to have put to sea solely for the purpose of carrying safe into Brest a large fleet of transports, laden with warlike stores. I would have this squadron attacked by our grand fleet; and if Admiral Geary could not make himself master of the whole of the men of war and transports, which he ought to do with *thirty* sail of the *line*, "or have his sword broke over his head. These happy consequences I would naturally expect:

The navy of Russia, by this manœuvre, would be totally destroyed; it never would recover the shock; the loss of sixteen sail of the line and their crews would be irreparable. Denmark and Sweden, being no longer formidable, must give up the plan of neutrality. France would find herself deprived of an immense quantity of stores, and the loss would be destruction to her marine, while the acquisition to us would be an amazing reinforcement.

This, Sir, may appear a chimerical, rash, nay mad plan in your eyes; and I myself think it ought not to be adopted but in the last moment of extremity. But, as I said already, desperate diseases require desperate remedies, *a coup de main* alone can save us, if the north and south of Europe are leagued against us: if that should be the case, our ruin would be inevitable. To avert it, nothing ought to be deemed too hazardous. Contending with France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and America, we must in the end almost necessarily fall. One bold stroke might avert our fate, and cut in sunder the fœderal bonds. Every thing should be attempted, every thing be dared, when a nation is obliged to take for its motto

NECK or NOTHING.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 15.

Petersburgh, July 18.

SUNDAY last, being the anniversary of her Imperial Majesty's accession to the throne, there was a splendid appearance of nobility at Peterhoff; and on Monday, the name-day of his Imperial Highness the Great Duke, there was a very brilliant masquerade; and in the evening the gardens of this Imperial residence were illuminated with the greatest taste and magnificence.

The Emperor having now seen every thing worthy his curiosity in this neighbourhood, sets out in a day or two for Vienna, by way of Riga. His Imperial Majesty has made very rich presents to most of the great officers about the Court.

Vienna, August 2. A courier, dispatched by his Imperial Majesty from Narva, arrived here yesterday. He brings accounts of that Monarch's departure from Petersburgh, in perfect health, on the 20th of July; and it is expected that he will arrive this day at Zamosc, the first town in his own territory in Gallicia.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *August 15.*

The Marlborough, Dawson, and another vessel from the West Indies, are carried into Bourdeaux by the Fier Rodrigue.

Yarmouth 14. Arrived the Betsey, Lancaster, from Petersburg, under convoy of two armed ships, who passed through the roads this afternoon with the Baltic fleet. Friday last, the Union American privateer of Dunkirk, took a trading vessel off Southwold, and chased another close in shore. The Alderney is ordered to go in quest of her.

The St John Baptista, ———, from Bilboa to Brest, taken by the Æolus privateer, of Jersey, is arrived at Corke.

The Industry, Goss, arrived at Scilly, from Newfoundland, sailed the 7th ult. and on the 9th spoke the Fame, Slade, one of Admiral Edwards's convoy; longit. 46.

The Jenny, M'Ilvain, from Londonderry to Christiansound, was taken the 1st ult. by the Rohan Soubize privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 350 guineas. The privateer carries 22 nine-pounders, and was in company with two others of equal force.

The Endeavour, Brailey, from Neath to Falmouth, was taken by the Black Princess privateer the 2d inst. and ransomed for 120 guineas.

The Rambler cutter, Capt. George, from Guernsey, is arrived at Plymouth, with a Prussian dogger, from Memel for St Maloes, stopped by Commodore Nowles of the Jupiter.

The ships from London for the Baltic, under convoy of the Cyren and Ostrich, arrived at Elsinore the 5th instant.

Waterford, Aug. 1. Arrived the Whitworth, Martin, from Swansay: She was taken six leagues S. E. of the harbour, by a Lugsail privateer, of four guns, belonging to Dunkirk, Patrick Dowling, master, and ransomed for 400 guineas. The said privateer had also taken the Berry, Parry, belonging to this port, from Liverpool to Corke, and ransomed her for 100 ditto. She likewise took one of the traders from Bristol to Corke, and ransomed her for 1100 ditto.

The Betsey M'Cleod, from Frith of Forth to Christiansound, is taken by three French privateers, and carried into Christiansound.

The Nelly and L'Aimable Louise, prizes to the Snapper privateer of Liverpool, are arrived in Ireland.

A revenue cutter has taken, after an obstinate engagement, a French smuggling privateer brig off the mouth of the Clyde, and sent her to the coast of Ireland.

The Rodney, Limeburner, from Hull to Oporto, is taken by the Spaniards.

The Charming Nancy, Mitchel, from Portsmouth to Gibraltar, with provisions, is taken by the Compte de Artois privateer, and carried into Bayonne.

The Bennet, Mauger, from Jersey to Newfoundland, was taken by the Compte de Maurepas privateer the 19th ult. and carried into Cherburg.

The Sisters Hebden and Hannah, Rymer, from Riga to Liverpool, are taken by a French privateer, and carried into Norway.

Liverpool, August 11. Wednesday last arrived the Snapper privateer, Capt. Taylor, from a cruize. The 24th ult. he met with a fleet of seven ships off Bourdeaux, under convoy of a 20 gun ship, who chased the Snapper till night came on, when the Snapper altered her course, and the next morning fell in with the seven sail again; the four following he took, and run the three others ashore; Snow Le Melly, Capt. Oliveirs, from Bayonne to the Isle of Aix, laden with bombs, mortars, and oak planks; sloop N. S. de St Ursula, Capt. Beminda, from St Sebastian's to ———, with iron and iron hoops; brigantine L'Aimable Louise, Captain Medric, from Bayonne to Rochfort, with anchors, hemp, and canvas; brig Bienfaiture, Capt. D'Ollonne, from Bayonne to St Maloes, with pitch, tar, and oak plank, taken off Bourdeaux the 24th and 25th ult. Captain Taylor ordered the prizes to this port, and we are in hourly expectation of their arrival. On the 25d ult. he spoke the Hypocrite, Capt. Beynou, on a cruize from this port, all well.

La Madonna Adolorata and St Michael Archangelo, Capt. Chavasse, from Pool to Civita Vechia, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Carthagena.

The Maria, Clark, (late Strong) from London to Madeira and New York, was taken the 28th of May by a squadron of French men of war.

EXPLANATION *which the Court of* SWEDEN *has demanded, relative to the proposal which the Court of* RUSSIA *has made her for the reciprocal protection and navigation of their subjects.*

I. How, and in what manner a reciprocal protection and mutual assistance shall be given.

II. Whether each particular power shall be obliged to protect the general commerce of the whole, or if in the mean time it may employ a part of its armament in the protection of its own particular commerce?

III. If several of these combined squadrons should meet, or, for example, one or more of their vessels, what shall be the rule of their conduct towards each other; and how far shall the neutral protection extend?

IV. It seems essential to agree upon the manner in which representations shall be made to the Powers at war, if, notwithstanding our measures, their ships of war, or armed vessels, should continue to interrupt our commerce in any manner. Must these remonstrances be made in the general name of the united Powers, or shall each particular Power plead its own cause only?

V. Lastly, it appears essentially necessary to provide against this possible event, where one of the united Powers, seeing itself driven to extremities against any of the Powers actually at war, should claim the assistance of the allies in this convention to do her justice; in what manner can this be best concerted? a circumstance which equally requires a stipulation, that the reprisals in that case shall not be at the will of such party injured, but that the common voice shall decide; otherwise an individual Power might at its pleasure draw the rest against their inclinations and interests into disagreeable extremities, or break the whole league and reduce matters into their original state, which would render the whole fruitless and of no effect.

ANSWER *of the Court of* RUSSIA.

I. As to the manner in which protection and mutual assistance shall be granted, it must be settled by a formal convention, to which all the neutral powers will be invited, the principal end of which is, to insure a free navigation to the merchant ships of all nations. Whenever such vessel shall have proved, from its papers, that it carries no contraband goods, the protection of a squadron, or vessels of war, shall be granted her, under whose care she shall put herself, and which shall prevent her being interrupted. From hence it follows,

II. That each Power must concur in the general security of commerce. In the mean time, the better to accomplish this object, it will be necessary to settle, by means of a separate article, the places and distances which may be judged proper for the station of each power. From that method will arise this advantage, that all the squadrons of the allies will form a kind of chain, and be able to assist each other; the particular arrangement to be confined only to the knowledge of the allies, though the convention, in all other points, will be communicated to the Powers at war, accompanied with all the protestations of a strict neutrality.

III. It is undoubtedly the principle of a perfect equality, which must regulate this point. We shall follow the common mode with regard to safety. In case the squadrons should meet and engage, the commander will conform to the usages of the sea service, because, as is observed above, the reciprocal protection, under these conditions, should be unlimited.

IV. It seems expedient that the representations mentioned in this article be made by the party aggrieved; and that the Ministes of the other confederate powers support those remonstrances in the most forcible and efficacious manner.

V. We feel all the importance of this consideration; and, to render it clear, it is necessary to distinguish the case.

If any one of the allied powers should suffer itself to be drawn in by motives contrary to the established principles of a neutrality and perfect impartiality, should injure its laws, or extend their bounds, it cannot certainly be expected that the other should espouse the quarrel; on the contrary, such a conduct would be deemed as abandoning the ties which unite them. But if the insult offered to one of the allies should be hostile to the principles adopted and announced in the face of all Europe, or should be marked with the character of hatred and animosity, inspired by resentment, these common measures of the confederacy, which have no other tendency than to make, in a precise and irrevocable manner, laws for the liberty of commerce, and the rights of every neutral nation, then it shall be held indispensable for the united powers to make a common cause of it (at sea only) without its being a ground-work for other operations, as these connections are purely maritime, having no other object than naval commerce and navigation.

From all that is said above, it evidently results, that the common will of all, founded upon the principles admitted and adopted by the contracting parties, must alone decide, and that it will always be the fixed basis of the conduct and operations of this union. Finally, we shall observe, that these conventions suppose no other naval armament than what shall be conformable to circumstances, according as those shall render them necessary, or as may be agreed. It is probable that this agreement, once ratified and established, will be of the greatest consequence; and that the belligerent powers will find in it sufficient motives to persuade them to respect the neutral flag, and prevent their provoking the resentment of a respectable communion, founded under the auspices of the most evident justice, and the sole idea of which is received with the universal applause of all impartial Europe.

From the London Papers, Aug. 15.

LONDON.

M. de Terney's squadron, is said, has at length arrived at Boston, where he landed 5000 men.

Late last night some dispatches were received at the Admiralty office from Admiral Geary, in the grand fleet, which were dated Friday afternoon, August 11, when they were all well, and the French fleet still in Brest harbour.

By the general monthly returns which arrived with the last dispatches from Admiral Geary, we are happy to hear that the sick are reduced to sixty, all of whom are in a fair way of recovery.

The last letters from Jamaica mention, that a Spanish frigate had sunk a Dutch merchant ship off St Eustatia, and all the crew perished.

Several men of war from Chatham and Plymouth are ordered to sail round to Spithead, to watch the motions of the Russian fleet.

By the last letters from Holland we learn, that upwards of thirty vessels, with their lading on board, and bound to France, were waiting for the arrival of some Russian men of war to convoy them to their destined ports.

The ships from London to the Baltic, under convoy of the Syren and Ostrich, arrived at Elsineur the 5th instant.

A private letter received yesterday from Holland, by the Dutch mail, says, that there are 30 sail of ships in the Texel, all ready laden for sea, bound with stores for France, and that they are only waiting the arrival of some Russian men of war to convoy them there.

This morning arrived in the river twenty-five sail of ships from Petersburgh and other parts of the Baltic.

General Fitzroy, the Archbishop of Yourk, and his Majesty have each thirteen children.

The troops are not yet removed from the New-River-head; and it is said the company, like the Directors of the Bank, intend to petition for a guard to be always kept there.

The writers in the patriotic prints are beyond dispute the *deepest* politicians in the nation! They are satisfied that Mr Cumberland has no political object in view in his trip to the continent—merely because that gentleman affected to give out, that his intended residence in Portugal had been resolved upon solely for the purpose of œconomy; his private affairs having been disordered by the conquest of Grenada. In former times it was customary for politicians to put on the mask of dissimulation, and to cover a real design by holding out a pretended one. But modern patriotic politicians, initiating Mr Cumberland in the new school, make him speak the real object of his journey; and he *must* have œconomy only in view—because he said so at setting out.

The wiseacres who say that Mr Cumberland left England to reside in Portugal, for the purpose of retrenching his family expences, will be so good as to inform the public, why he left Portugal, and went to Madrid? They are certainly bound in honour to clear Mr Cumberland from the charge of folly and absurdities, that their assertion carries with it: For every man must be supposed to be absolutely out of his senses, who, in order to save money, should quit his country retreat, and repair to Madrid, St Ildephonso, and Aranjuez, and continually follow the Court from one of those places to another. Mr Cumberland certainly will receive many civilities from the Spanish grandees; but they must in the end be very costly; as it cannot be expected that Mr C——— will be a mere mumper, and never return a civility, by inviting some of the Lords and Ladies of the Court to his table. How this may suit with his plan of œconomy, or the state of his finances, the very wise gentlemen must determine, who have declared that he went abroad for the sole purpose of saving money.

Yesterday a messenger was sent to the Lord Chancellor at Bath, with some secret instructions to pass the Great Seal, for an Ambassador at a foreign Court, supposed to be for Lord Mount Stewart.

Last Saturday evening an express arrived, with advice of a large fleet of ships being arrived in the Channel, said to be laden with stores for France; that they are all ships of force, some Russian, some Danes, and some Swedes, but all under Russian colours; they were prevented getting down the Channel, the wind being against them.

A letter from Deal says, that the six Russian men of war in the Downs, are likewise laden with stores for France; and it is reported that the Rear-Admiral has declared, that the Empress of Russia, being a neutral power, has a right to carry what commodities she pleases to any nation she thinks proper.

Business at the water-side has been uncommonly brisk since the arrival of the Jamaica and West India fleets.

Copy of a letter sent to Charles Inglis, Esq; by the masters of the ships arrived at Bristol, who left Jamaica under his convoy.

SIR,

"We the undersigned masters of merchant ships belonging to the port of Bristol, think we should be wanting in gratitude and common politeness, did we not embrace this opportunity of expressing our obligations for your exemplary care of us on our late passage from Jamaica.

"To the constant exertion of your great abilities, and ready attention to our wants and deficiencies, must be attributed the almost singular event of the safe arrival of the whole of this most valuable fleet; and we have no doubt that every port in this kingdom will see this capital piece of service in its proper point of view.

" We therefore beg you, Sir, to accept the ſmall, but lively tribute of our warmeſt acknowledgments, for your kind care of us as a fleet, and for your civilities to us individually.

" We likewiſe beg you will pleaſe to communicate our hearty thanks to Captain Packenum, of his Majeſty's ſhip St Carlos, for his care and attention of us after we were detached from you, and for his continuance with us up this Channel, until we all thought ourſelves in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity.

" We ſincerely wiſh you, Sir, health, honour, and proſperity; and remain with reſpectful regard,

" Your moſt obedient humble Servants."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 15.

" Notwithſtanding the ſevere jocularity with which the arguments of Lord George Gordon were treated in the Houſe of Commons, on the notice he gave of his intended motion for arms to be ſent to Scotland, the event has already proved the neceſſity of adopting the propoſition made by that noble Lord. Without attempting to derogate from the merit of any gentleman who has been permitted to raiſe troops for the ſervice of the State, I cannot help thinking that a moſt ſcandalous partiality has been uſed on that occaſion. To ſee ſome gentlemen without experience, without military knowledge, without almoſt any conſtituent quality of a ſoldier, appointed to the command of regiments in England, and Scotland denied the uſe of arms, even for her own defence, is a ſort of ambiguity that Miniſters alone can explain. It was urged in the ſenate, that Scotland was not in ſo defenceleſs a ſtate as Lord George Gordon had repreſented it; that there were no actual reaſons for apprehending any attack on the northern part of the kingdom, becauſe an idea prevailed, that you were too poor to tempt plunderers; and, impreſſed with theſe arguments, the Secretary at War wrote his prohibitory letter. That reaſoning ſo truly contemptible, if it deſerves the name of *reaſoning* at all, ſhould have had any influence upon the minds of men, not totally neglected by nature, is really aſtoniſhing. Unhappily, however, for your country, it has prevailed; the conſequence is, your trade is in danger, your country is plundered, and your countrymen are carried off as hoſtages, to ſecure to the robbers a full performance of thoſe promiſes which your defenceleſs ſtate has compelled you to make!

Extract of another letter from London, Aug. 15.

" The heat of the weather being ſomewhat abated, it ſeems the *relaxation* of Miniſtry is a little removed. Their enervated minds, as well as their bodies, are at length become braced, and they are now determined to unite with the miniſter—the man. The firſt effect of this reſolution will certainly appear in their conduct to the armed neutrality, which will moſt aſſuredly be brought into a Britiſh port, if the commerce which they affect to protect ſhould be found to contribute to the aſſiſtance of our enemies in arms, or in any ſpecies of warlike ſtore. It is by a proper ſpirit alone that this nation, involved as it now is, can attain her former ſplendor. This is the moment for the execution of that ſpirit. Miniſtry have taken the hint; and that man who would not now ſupport them in every ſpirited effort for reinſtating his country in her former glory is unworthy the denomination of a *Briton*.

" It was this day currently reported, that very intereſting advices were received at Lord Stormont's office from Sir Joſeph York at the Hague, and immediately ſent off to his Majeſty, but have not been able to aſcertain any of the particulars.

" Two foreigners were taken into cuſtody near Chatham barracks, on Saturday laſt; and, from an examination of them, there is too much reaſon to believe they have been employed by our natural enemies for ſome ſiniſter purpoſe.

" It was, this day, reported, at Jonathan's, that a packet had arrived at the Land's End, with important advices from America.

" It was alſo ſaid, that certain news had been received of the return of the Spaniſh fleet into Cadiz. This, it is apprehended, is an error; part of it undoubtedly returned to port, but there is reaſon to believe a powerful diviſion of it is ſtill at ſea. When the wind will ſuffer any news to reach us, we ſhall doubtleſs hear the full particulars both of them, and of Admiral Geary's ſituation.

" As Sir Edward Hughes arrived in India about Chriſtmas laſt, we may reaſonably expect news from that quarter very ſoon, it being now known for a certainty, by the laſt advices from thence, that the object of that Admiral's firſt enterpriſe was the reduction of Manilla, for which purpoſe he was to be aſſiſted by an army of 500 Europeans, and 7000 ſeapoys, under the command of General Sir Hector Munro.

" By letters from Deal, dated Auguſt 11, we learn, " That laſt night, five Ruſſian ſhips of the line and a large frigate arrived in the Downs. The largeſt ſhip mounts 70 guns, and carries a Rear-Admiral's flag at her mizen top-maſt. The wind having continued to blow very ſtrong at E. N. E. none of their boats have been yet able to come on ſhore. Various are the ſurmiſes on the appearance of ſo formidable a fleet; but the moſt probable conjecture is, That they are ſent to protect the neutral trade in the North Seas, but were driven into the Downs by contrary winds.

" Mr Macklin is under articles to go down to Edinburgh for their theatrical ſeaſon, and has engaged to bring his new comedy with him, entitled *The True Born Scotchman*, after it has had a reaſonable run on Covent Garden Theatre."

A ſhip is arrived at Whitehaven from Quebec, which touched at Halifax on her way home. A gentleman in town has received a letter from the laſt mentioned place, by this veſſel, but contains nothing new. Another gentleman has a letter, dated Quebec, June 7. which has the following particulars:

" I take the opportunity of a ſhip ſailing for Halifax to write you a few lines. She is the firſt that has left this place this year. Two veſſels have only arrived; one from London, another from Liverpool.—This has been one of the moſt ſevere winters ever known. On the river, at Niagara, which is ſeldom froze over, carriages paſſed for ſix weeks. It was ſometime in May before Lake Champlain broke up. Little or nothing has happened in or from this province; only a party went out ſome weeks ago, under the command of Sir John Johnſton, and Capt. Scott of the 53d regiment. They went the length of Johnſtown, and brought off 150 men, beſides a great number of families. The Indians took twelve ſcalps. Capt. Scott arrived here two days ago. He is a very good and active officer, and is appointed Commandant of Oſwego, in room of Capt. Macdowell of the 84th, who died at Montreal a few days ago.—Until the fleet arrives from Europe, no veſſel will leave this."

Sunday laſt arrived at Whitehaven the Martha, Captain Hutchinſon, in 31 days from Hallifax, Nova Scotia. He brings nothing new, except that when he left Hallifax, the inhabitants were very apprehenſive of a viſit from the French.

On Monday ſe'ennight, at Derby ſeſſions, one Henry Murple was convicted of wilful perjury, having enliſted into Lord Harrington's regiment of foot, and ſworn before a Magiſtrate that he was no apprentice; but growing weary of a ſoldier's life, pleaded his being an apprentice, and deſired his maſter to get him off. The Court ſentenced him to ſix months impriſonment, and at the end of that term to pay a fine of 20l. or ſtand in the pillory. The practice of apprentices enliſting and taking the bounty money offered, and then claiming a diſcharge, (as being apprentices) had lately become very frequent, and called loudly for redreſs; but it is hoped this will prove a caution to youths not to be guilty of the like perjury in future.

On Thurſday laſt, died here, Alexander Cunnynghame of Lathriſk, Eſq; clerk to the Signet.

At the manſe of Dundonald, Ayrſhire, Auguſt 19. died the Rev. Mr Thomas Walker, miniſter of the goſpel, in the 77th year of his age, and 47th of his miniſtry. He was poſſeſſed of the moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities. Whether we view him in the light of a divine, or of a ſcholar, of a gentleman, or a Chriſtian; we may truly ſay, that he was one of the moſt eminent men of the preſent age. He was warmly attached to the conſtitution and doctrine of the Church of Scotland; and, during the courſe of his miniſtry, actually pled the cauſe of both, with uncommon efforts of genius. His death will be deeply regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

It is with pleaſure we can aſſure our readers, that laſt week, on opening one of the boxes belonging to the Charity-Work-houſe of this city, there were found *Four Guineas* in bank-notes, depoſited by ſome well-diſpoſed perſon;—a benefaction which, at the ſame time that it merits the thanks of thoſe concerned in the good of that hoſpital, muſt give ſatisfaction to all the charitable and humane.

We are informed, that, on Friday next, the Captains of the Train'd Bands of this city mean to give an elegant entertainment at Fortune's, to the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. our repreſentative in Parliament, who was formerly one of that corps. There is little doubt but Sir Laurence will return the compliment in his own houſe.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Samuel Maxwell, Eſq; of the kingdom of Ireland.

The ſhips from the Baltic, arrived in Leith Roads, particularly mentioned in the Leith Liſt, run it without convoy, and met with no enemy on the paſſage.

Wedneſday, a field of fine barley was cut down at Parkhouſe, about a mile weſt of Glaſgow.

Monday, the wheat-harveſt began in the neighbourhood of York, and the crops are very promiſing.

Friday laſt, one Matthew Hoſie a plumber, unfortunately fell from a cart betwixt Glaſgow and Paiſley, and was killed.

Wedneſday afternoon, a child about four years of age, in the Old Wynd, Glaſgow, was unfortunately killed by the fall of a ſtone from a chimney-head.

A correſpondent from the weſt country informs us, that, a few days ago, an affair happened at Saltcoats, which, in the beginning, had ſome appearance of proving diſaſterous to thoſe concerned, but in the iſſue turned out to be rather comical:—A number of young fellows and girls had agreed to have a dance in order to paſs a joyous evening. The regulating officer at a neighbouring ſea-port being informed of this, thought it a proper opportunity to ſecure ſome uſeful hands to ſerve his Majeſty on board the Royal navy; to effectuate this he carried the preſs gang, ſupported by a number of the military, and completely inveſted the houſe where the young people were buſily employed in merriment. They having got intelligence of their foes, had the precaution to make faſt the doors on the inſide; and though the commander had no authority to break them open, yet the houſe was ſo completely ſurrounded, that they found all poſſibility of an eſcape impracticable. They continued in this ſtate for ſome time. After maturely weighing what could be done to preſerve their liberty on this preſſing occaſion, they came to the following whimſical reſolution, that the men and women ſhould change clothes, which was immediately agreed to, and put in execution. This done, the people demanded a parley, and agreed to ſurrender, on condition that the women were ſet at liberty.—The ſtratagem took, and all the men eſcaped, to the no ſmall joy of their friends and ſweet-hearts.

Extract of a letter from Paiſley, Aug. 14.

" On Friday laſt, at the Races, which are annually run here, one of the riders and his horſe fell, and the following horſe going over him, the rider had his ſkull fractured, and ſo bruiſed, that he died yeſterday. Alſo, a young man, a ſpectator, ſtanding within the courſe, was rode down by another horſe, had his ſkull fractured, his leg broke, and otherwiſe ſo much bruiſed that his life is deſpaired of.

" This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in a bake-houſe near the Croſs, which alarmed the inhabitants much, but, with the help of the water engines, was happily got under without doing further damage, than what was done to the bake-houſe."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 11.

" Yeſterday, at 12 o'clock, the trade for London and Briſtol ſailed from our bay, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Nemeſis and Squirrel.

" Wedneſday night, on information being given that a number of the crew of the privateer lately drove on ſhore near Dalkey, were concealed in a houſe in Biſhop-ſtreet, Mr Sheriff Exſhaw, with his aſſiſtants, went there and apprehended three of them, whom he lodged in the guard houſe in Werburgh-ſtreet; they appeared to be foreigners, and earneſtly entreated the ſheriff would not confine them with common felons, which requeſt he humanely complied with."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Aug 9.

" Saturday, 24 cars, laden with camp equipage, arrived here from Dublin, on their way to Clogheen, for which place they ſet off on Monday morning."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Auguſt 6.

" Yeſterday, arrived the Licorne frigate, with the crew of the Capricieuſe French frigate, which was burned by the Prudente."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wedneſday Aug. 9.*

Read a ſecond time, the bill for the improvement of trade, and the granting certain duties to his Majeſty.

The bill amending the bankrupt laws.

The bill for paving and flagging Sackville-ſtreet.

The bill for licenſing and badging the poor of Waterford and Liſburn; and

The bill to empower Edward Beaver, Eſq; to make leaſes of lands in the town of Liſburn.

Which were all ordered to be committed for to-morrow.

Mr Montgomery of Cavan ſaid, he did not wiſh to give riſe to an argument in a thin Houſe, as the ſubject had been agitated ſo lately as yeſterday; but as ſomething had ſtruck him, which might throw the buſineſs in a new light, he would juſt mention it to the Houſe. The militia bill, he thought, if altered, would create great diſcontent and diſturbance, not only in Ireland, but alſo in England; the Engliſh were ever jealous of ſtanding armies. It would therefore be more prudent, and he hoped Adminiſtration would, for their own honour, if poſſible, prevent an altered bill of that kind from coming before the Houſe; or, at leaſt, before it was too late, join in ſending another bill of the ſame tenor as that which paſſed that Houſe already, which would prevent all the miſchief threatened.

Canongate, Aug. 10. 1780.

This day, the Grammar-School of Canongate, under the care of Mr J. Inglis, was examined, in preſence of a very numerous and genteel company, who were highly pleaſed with the accuracy of the ſcholars, both in tranſlating and analyſing the paſſages of the Claſſic Authors which were turned up to them, at the deſire of gentlemen of taſte and literature. The extenſive practice of the ſcholars in reading met with particular approbation. To teach a ſmall portion of any author, and to repeat it till every boy has it by rote, is an eaſy matter, and may be convenient for making a ſhow; but it is very hurtful to young minds. To accuſtom the pupil to think, and gradually to work out his taſk by himſelf, requires pains and ſkill; but it is of the utmoſt importance to the ſcholar. The elegant ſpeech of the Caledonian Chief, Galgacus, to his ſoldiers, before they engaged the Romans at the Grampian Hills, was ſpoken by the Dux of the higheſt form, and received with univerſal applauſe. The company obſerved, with pleaſure, that the number of genteel ſcholars in the Canongate School has, of late, increaſed conſiderably. The School will meet again on Tueſday the 19th of September; and Mr Inglis wiſhes, that ſuch as intend to begin the Rudiments would enter by the 1ſt of October.

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

PASSED,

Aug. 4. The Kitty and Peggy of and for Leith, Skirving, from Peterſb.
Thomas and Betty of Kincardine, Stein, for Leith, from ditto.
5. Siſters of and for Scalock, Watſon, from ditto.
Saltcoats of and for Salcoats, Wilſon, from ditto.
Erſkine of and from Alloa, Bonnar, for Copenhagen, with coals.
The ſhips downward bound remain for convoy.

ELSINORE, Auguſt 5. 1780.—Wind N. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

	Ships.	*Maſters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Auguſt 17.	Nancy,	Crawford,	Guernſey,	wine.
	Jenny,	M'Alliſter,	Highlands,	kelp.
Augnſt 15.	The Satisfaction armed ſhip, from a cruize.			

SAILED,

—— 14.	Gorgon,	Sabiſton,	Dublin,	goods.
	Betty,	White,	Drogheda,	goods.
15.	Ajax,	Hunter,	Savannh,	goods.
	Barrington,	Butcher,	Charleſton,	goods.
17.	Berlu Joaquom,	Pontuntie,	Oporto,	bottles.
	Mercury,	Brown,	St Kitts,	goods.

Leith Shipping, Auguſt 16—19.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to*	*Maſters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Noiſca Bonda,	Bergen,	Grando,	Bergen,	deals, &c.
Enger Brothers,	Bergen,	Severſon,	Bergen,	ditto.
William,	Leith,	Hodge,	Peterſburgh,	ditto.
Fortune,	Bergen,	Jenſer,	Bergen,	tar.
Lovely Mary,	Leith,	Beatſon,	Port-Seaton,	ſulphur.
Peggy and Jeſſy,	Leith,	Brown,	Riga,	goods.
Neptune,	Dyſart,	Mitchell,	Peterſburgh,	goods.
Nelly,	Leith,	Tulloch,	Glaſgow,	lead.
Marquis of Huntly,	——,	Livie,	Rotterdam,	tobacco.
Janet and Margaret,	Carron,	Muir,	Berwick,	grain.
Succeſs,	Leith,	Ferrier,	Glaſgow,	goods.

SAILED,

Mally,	Montroſe,	——,	Montroſe,	goods.
Adamſon,	Newburgh,	Lyell,	Dundee,	goods.
Robert,	Leith,	Strong,	Lerwick,	goods.
Betſy and Peggy,	Borrowſtounneſs,	Robertſon,	Berwick,	goods.
Jean,	Leith,	Fyfe,	Glaſgow,	goods.

Wind E.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN who can undertake to teach white and coloured Seam and Gumflowers; can alſo aſſiſt in Muſic, Drawing, and reading French and Engliſh.

Apply at Mr Macpherſon's merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, or at Bailie Daniel Miller merchant, head of New Street, Canongate.

Not to be repeated.

WANTED, for the Town of Dunfermline,

AN UNDERTAKER for planting an incloſure of 50 acres, of the Town Muir, lying within a mile of ſaid town. The undertaker to furniſh the trees, and plant them in autumn next, at the rate of 1500 Scots firs, 120 to each hundred; 60 oaks, 60 beeches, and 60 larix, to each acre. The Undertaker muſt deliver the above number of growing trees at the end of three years.

Whoever inclines to undertake the above, may give in their propoſals to John Black town-clerk; and if information of any further particulars is wanted, it may be had from him.

For SALE, at GARGUNNOCK in Stirlingſhire,

TWO SHE-ASSES. The one has colted lately; the other is expected to colt ſoon.

RIGA WAINSCOT LOGS.

JUST arrived, a Cargo of very fine ſeaſoned RIGA WAINSCOT LOGS, and ſold by JOHN MACLEAN, Leith.

JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Wine-merchant in Edinburgh, begs leave to acquaint his friends, That the Copartnerſhip betwixt Mr William Stoddart and him is now diſſolved, and that he CARRIES ON BUSINESS FOR HIS OWN BEHOOF, at the houſe in Nicolſon-ſtreet lately poſſeſſed by the Company.

MICHAELMAS HEAD COURT.

THE Michaelmas Head Court of the Shire of LINLITHGOW will be held upon Thurſday the 5th day of October next; when the following Gentlemen will crave to be inrolled, Claims for that purpoſe being lodged with the Sheriff-clerk, viz.

Major Alexander Dundas of the 34th Regiment of Foot.
Laurence Dundas, Eſq; ſon of the deceaſed George Dundas, Eſq; of Dundas.
Robert Waddell, Eſq; of Crawhill.

TO be rouped at PITCAIRLY, Fifeſhire, on Friday the 15th current at eleven o'clock forenoon,

Several Sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of bed-ſteads, tent and ſervants ditto, blankets, mahogany tables, chairs, a very handſome ſide-board, ſophas, and cheſts of drawers, mirrors and toilet glaſſes, tea and table China, a variety of cryſtal, kitchen furniture; Brewing Utenſils, &c. Two Hunters, one of them an aged horſe, quite freſh, well known to be remarkably good, and can carry a great weight; the other a very handſome ſtrong black mare, with a long tail, fit either for the ſaddle or a carriage;—Two very clever Ponies, and a very promiſing year-old Colt, well got; and a great variety of Stots and Queys, of good kinds; and ſome Work Cattle.

Pitcairly is 13 miles from Kinghorn, and ſituated betwixt Auchtermuchty and Newburgh.

THE Autumn General Meeting of Truſtees for putting into execution the laws reſpecting the Turnpike-roads, and Coldſtream Bridge, in the county of Berwick, is to be held at Greenlaw, upon Monday the 18th day of September next.

N. B. As there is buſineſs of importance to be laid before the meeting, it is expected the Truſtees will attend by ten o'clock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Freeholders of the County of Haddington, That their Michaelmas Meeting shall be held this year upon Tuesday the 3d day of October next; and that Claims have been lodged in proper time with the Sheriff-clerk for inrolling thereat the Gentlemen after named, viz.

Robert Melvill, Esq; of Friarland, merchant in Dunbar;
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq; of Seton, writer to the signet;
John Sandilands, Esq; Portioner of Eastbarns;
James Suttie, Esq; younger of Balgone;
John Glassell, Esq; of Longniddry;
Doctor George Barclay of Middletown;
Mr Andrew Gray tenant in Dalhousie Mains;
Mr James Walker writer to the signet;
Sir Henry Seton, Bart. Collector of the Customs at Borrowstounness;
Mr Alexander Macconochie writer in Edinburgh;
Mr James Keay writer in Edinburgh;
Mr Robert Ainslie, Bailie of Dunse;
Mr Alexander Keay, one of the Tellers of the Bank of Scotland;
Major James Hay of Belton;—and,
25. George Grant, Esq; of Lealton, merchant in London.

NOTICE

THE Creditors of the deceased ARCHIBALD HARVIE late merchant in Campbeltoun, are hereby desired to meet at the house of Mrs Watson vintner in Campbeltoun, on Thursday the 14th day of September next, in order to concert measures for disposing of his effects, and payment of his debts.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM STEWART, Esq; of CASTLESTEWART.

THESE are intimating to all concerned, That upon applications of the said William Stewart, the Court of Session *sequestrated* his whole personal estate, situated within the jurisdiction of said Court; and appointed SAMUEL M'CAUL in Corsbie to be factor thereon, in terms of the late act of Parliament anent insolvent debtors in Scotland.—The said Samuel M'Caul therefore, in terms of said act, and of an order of Court, hereby requires the whole creditors of the said William Stewart, by themselves, or by their doers properly authorised to act for them, to meet at Edinburgh, and within the house of Charles Walker vintner there, upon Monday the 28th August 1780, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to their continuing the said Samuel M'Caul factor, or chusing another factor thereon, or a trustee or trustees in his his place.

SAMUEL M'CAUL.

ROUP of GROWING CORNS and FODDER, HAY, STRAW, HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE, BREWING UTENSILS, &c.

TO be SOLD by roup, at St GERMAINS, parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire, on Tuesday the 22d of August instant, several rich Fields of GROWING CORNS and FODDER, very near ready for cutting. The purchasers to reap and carry off the different fields purchased by them, and to be allowed credit till Candlemas next.—Same day and place, to be SOLD, twelve or fourteen hundred stone of HAY, of this year's growth, and some Wheat Straw of the growth of last year.

And on Wednesday the 23d of August instant, to be SOLD by roup, at the same place, a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Blankets, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Bed and Table Linen, Books, a fine Telescope, and many other articles:—Also, a set of Brewing Utensils, Quarry-tools, &c.

The roup to begin both days at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold.

FARM in EAST LOTHIAN to LET.

THE Farm of EAGLESCAIRNIE-MAINS in the parish of Bolton, three miles from Haddington, and one from Gifford, contains upwards of 200 Scots acres, all inclosed and subdivided; the inclosures fencible, well watered and sheltered. The steading is in good repair, the sit-house covered with scalie, and very commodious, the situation dry and healthy. The entry may be at the separation of the present crop from the ground, or at Martinmas or Whitsunday next, as can be agreed on.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, at the house of Eaglescairnie, whose grieve will show the lands.

Not to be repeated.

At LEITH for LONDON,

To sail 28th August curt.

THE Brig PAISLEY, W. DUNCAN Master, mounting 22 eighteen pounders, and men answerable.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Mr John Learmonth, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company, at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board those vessels for three years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected; and all mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlough, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10 s. 6 d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly, as usual, without waiting for convoy; and goods delivered at Carron Wharf, will be shipped free of expence.

N. B. The Paisley being a new vessel, could not possibly be got fit for sea before the 28th curt. when she will sail without fail.

For LONDON, The LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

The Master to be spoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

At LONDON for LEITH & BORROWSTOUNNESS, THE SMACK EDINBURGH,

WILLIAM THOMSON Master,

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, &c. and will sail 28th instant, *with or without convoy.*

The Smack has neat accommodation for passengers. Letters directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be duly attended to; or Messrs Hawley and Dean for the Master.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.—For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

2d August 1780.

To be SOLD by public roup within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday 21st August current, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE HOUSE, at the Head of the Cowgate, called M'CLELLAND's LAND, possessed by Mr John Kidd, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garret, rent 21 l. Upset-price 200 l.

Also, the HOUSE at the Head of the Cowgate, lately possessed by Henry Allen, now by Thomas Ross bookbinder. Upset-price 43 l.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

HOUSES and LANDS in and about DUNBAR TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Lorimer innkeeper in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 31st day of August 1780 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to George Wilson merchant in Dunbar, and disponed by him to Trustees for behoof of his creditors.

LOT I. That large TENEMENT of HOUSES and GARDEN, lying on the west side of the burgh of Dunbar.

LOT II. That Park or Inclosure commonly called EAST WARD PARK, consisting of six acres or thereby.

LOT III. The Lands called SANDILANDS, consisting of four acres or thereby.

The rental of the subjects, with the progress of writs and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Joseph Forrest and Alexander Sawers writers in Dunbar.

ESTATE to be SOLD by private bargain, within a short walk of the Cross of Edinburgh.

THE Lands and Estate of WHITEHOUSE, contiguous to Bruntsfield Links, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh. The lands are all inclosed, and have been in grass for several years. There is a commodious modern mansion-house on the premisses, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, with suitable offices, and a neat garden and summer house.

The mansion-house will be shown by Captain Elphinstone's servants, on any lawful day betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock.

For particulars application may be made to James Fraser writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Mondy the 20th of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands, Barony, and Estate of TILLIECOULTRY, with the Teinds thereof, all holding of the Crown, and lying in the parish of Tilliecoultry and county of Clackmannan.—This estate is of great extent, and very low rented. A great deal of it is now inclosed, but no otherwise improved, and there are few tacks upon it of any standing. There are several thriving young plantations and hedge-rows, and the old timber fit for cutting is of very considerable value. There is a modern large and substantial mansion-house, a complete set of offices, and a fine garden well stocked with wall-fruit of all kinds. The house stands in the middle of the estate, and is beautifully situated at a proper distance from the river Devon, in a healthy sporting country, near the port-towns of Stirling and Alloa. The grounds abound with ironstone and other ore, and there are inexhaustible fields of coal in different parts of the estate level-free; the present working-seams are in good order, consisting of a 5 foot coal, level-free, most substantially fitted up, and the whole machinery in thorough repair. The kirk and manse were lately built. The patronage of the parish belongs to the estate; and the valued rent is 3389 l. 6 s. Scots, which gives great political weight in this small county.—Along with the estate of Tilliecoultry will be sold the Lands of TARBATFUIRD, lying in the same county, and holding blench of a subject superior. The free rent of the whole, including the average produce of the coal for the last eighteen years, amounts to about 1064 l. Sterling, and the far greatest part of the cess is paid by the tenants and feuers.

The title-deeds are clear, and, with the rental of the estate and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; with whom, or John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may commune betwixt and the day of sale; and the house may be seen by applying to John Jamieson writer in Alloa.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the George tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 22d day of November 1780, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

FIRST. THE Lands of HURKLEDALE, otherwise called Hurkledale, Branthat, Footman Bridge, Killwhat, Bramblesshaw, Duninghill and Skairs, lying in the parish of Cummertrees, and county of Dumfries, containing about four hundred acres of arable land, and about one hundred acres of muir ground, all very improveable, and within a mile of inexhaustible lime quarries. The lands will be set up in one or two lots, as purchasers desire. Upset price 3500 l.

SECOND. The Lands of TODHOLES, in the parish of Dornock, and county foresaid, containing about three hundred acres of land, mostly arable, and all of it very improveable, and within two miles of a very fine lime quarry, which can be got on very moderate terms. Upset price 2000 l.

The title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable, are to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, to whom, or to John Bushby Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries, or to Lieutenant John Johnstone in Pennersaughs, the factor, any person may apply for further particulars.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC called

SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the abovementioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebusade Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflamatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for the obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

*** The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE and Furniture,

Offices, Gardens, Ponds, Policy, and Parks of PRESTONHALL, beautifully situated in the parish of Cranston and shire of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by the Right Hon. James Lord Hope; or with more or less ground, as may suit the tenant.

For particulars apply to Charles Gordon writer to the signet, George's Square, Edinburgh; and David Wilson, at Rosemains, will show the premisses when desired.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 4th September 1780, at two o'clock afternoon, in the house of James Brown vintner in Dundee,

A LEASE for thirty years and a lifetime, after Martinmas 1780, of the Farm of HOLDENHALL, lying in the parish of Panbride, and shire of Forfar, consisting of 80 acres, 60 whereof are muir, of a clay bottom, and the remainder outfield; the greatest part of the muir is improved by lime and fallow. The present yearly rent is 101. 4 s. sterling; and there are two houses and two acres of land let at 4 l. sterling yearly, which reduces the rent to 61. 4 s. sterling. On the above there is a convenient new house, consisting of five fire-rooms, with a complete set of offices, all likewise new, and covered with slate. The house is pleasantly situated, being within one English mile of the harbour of Westhaven, where lime and coals may be got at an easy rate, and within one mile of the post road leading from Dundee to Arbroath, and about seven miles from the latter, and eleven miles from Dundee. On the above there is some very thriving planting, the half of which, and what more may be planted in the course of the tack, belongs, at the issue thereof, to the tenant; and he has three years after the expiry thereof to cut and dispose of it, if the heritor does not purchase it himself.

Conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of James Anderson writer in Dundee, or Robert Mill writer, Arbroath.—Any person wanting to purchase by private bargain before the day of roup, may apply to John Holden at Holdenhall, who will show the grounds, and treat with them respecting it.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

THE Whole LANDS belonging to Capt. Gilbert M'Adam of Merkland, to be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 19th day of October next 1780, within the house of John M'Kenzie vintner in Ayr, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon, consisting of the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Farm of LEIGHTS, in parish of Cumnock, comprehending the two-merk land of Carcow, the twenty-shilling land of Laglaff, the half-merk land of Dunshill, the one-merk land of Ashmark, and twenty-shilling lands of Leights.

The valued rent thereof, - - - L. 140 0 0

Lot II. The Fourteen-shilling and Six-penny Land of Old Extent of BRUNTSHIELD, called MERKLAND; and the half-merk land of Auchinlongford, in Bruntshield, of old extent, lying in parish of Sorn, or Dalgain.

The valued rent thereof, - - - 75 0 0

The lands of Merkland hold of the Crown, and entitle to a vote for a member to serve in Parliament.

Lot III. The Sixteen shilling land of MIDDLE HILLAR, lying in said parish of Sorn.

The valued rent thereof, - - - 35 0 0

The above lands are excellent sheep-pasture. There are both lime and coal in the farm of Merkland and Auchinlongford, and capable of great improvement, upon which there is a fine young natural wood, properly inclosed. There is also a considerable quantity of wood upon the farm of Leights, and a new-built convenient dwelling-house, consisting of eight fire-rooms, neatly finished, and a good set of offices. The lower part of the last-mentioned lands are all finely inclosed, and sub-divided with substantial stone-dykes. The possessors of the several grounds will show the Premisses; and the progress of writs, which are perfectly clear, with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Boswell, writer in Ayr, with whom, it is requisite, such of Mr M'Adam's creditors as have not lodged notes of their debts specifying the amount and grounds thereof, will do the same betwixt and the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Tuesday the 19th of September next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fishings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the first lying in the parish of Urr, and the other two in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceased Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingsgrange.

The Lands of Kingsgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly gross rent, L. 330 17 3

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths sterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The stipend payable out of Grange is, in consequence of a late augmentation, - - - - L. 4 18 0

School salary, - - - - 0 14 11

L. 5 12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly stipend, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.

They pay of school salary. - - 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths.

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemount pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of stipend payable therefore is 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. 3-12ths, and of school salary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; so that the proportion of the stipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths; and of school salary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold feu of a subject superior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be exposed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the first parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres mostly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the second, containing about 470 Scots acres mostly arable, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres mostly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleasantly situated in the finest place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of salmon, within 14 measured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Hass or Dalbeatie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the same. There is a neat small mansion-house and office-houses, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, besides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, so are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a process before the Court of Session, so the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Wood Mill, which expires at Whitsunday 1781, Knocknean, which expires at Whitsunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitsunday 1786, the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themselves, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, New-street; and copies of these particulars to be seen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often resides at Grange, he will be ready to show the estate to any intended purchaser.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 s. 6 d. *per annum*, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.